

KIRKBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Dr. F. W. BUNTING, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

**Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
1971**

To: The Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the 14th Annual Report of the Urban District of Kirkby.

The high percentage of those in the lower age groups in the population of Kirkby continues, and this must be kept continually in mind when considering the vital statistics relating to birth and death rates, as well as to the death rates relating to diseases more commonly met during the later years of life.

Detailed statistical information is to be found in the body of the report.

In the calculation of the adjusted rates, the comparability factors are provided by the Registrar General.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at June 1971 - based on the 1970 Census was 60,170 shows a reduction on paper of 5,830 compared with the previous year.

The adjusted birth rate of 22.2 per thousand of the population shows an increase compared with the previous year of 20.1, and there were 1,366 births compared with 1,355 in 1970.

The crude death rate was 7.3 per thousand of the population compared with 6.6 the previous year. The adjusted death rate was 23.1 compared with 20.9 for the previous year.

The excess of births over deaths was 925.

Unfortunately, there has been an increase in the Infant Mortality Rate which was 33 per thousand live births compared with 27 per thousand during 1970. However, there was a marked reduction in the number of stillbirths and in consequence the perinatal mortality rate was unchanged at 28 per thousand live and stillbirths.

I am pleased once again to record that there have been no maternal deaths.

There was an increase in the mortality from cancer of the lung and bronchus, there being 38 deaths compared with 35 during the previous year. There were 21 deaths due to accidents compared with 27 for 1970. Of these, 9 were as a result of road accidents, the same as in 1970.

During 1971, there were 19 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis added to the Register. Some of these were new cases whilst others were 'removals into the area' of existing cases. Against this, 18 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were removed from the Register either as a result of death, 'removals out of the area' or recoveries.

The work of the Department has been maintained at a very high level during the year. As in previous years particular attention has been paid to food hygiene in all premises - factories, shops and mobile shops.

With regard to 'clean air', the only domestic areas within the Urban District not now subject to smoke control are the Copplehouse area containing approximately 250 dwellings and the Spinney Close area adjacent to the Industrial Trading Estate which contains 79 dwellings. In the case of the Copplehouse area, this is contiguous to the Liverpool County Borough and arrangements will be made for it to be included in a Smoke Control Order at the same time as the Liverpool Corporation consider the Fazakerley area - probably operative from 1st October, 1974.

For all practical purposes, therefore, I am happy to report that the residential part of the Kirkby Urban District is virtually smokeless. Fortunately, the Secretary of State's prediction that the shortage of solid smokeless fuel during the winters of 1969/70 and 1970/71 would not be repeated during the winter of 1971/72 has been justified.

It is hoped that the Authority will receive the fullest support of all the residents by using only smokeless fuels. This will, of course, not only give Kirkby the clean air it needs, but also avoid the possibility of further prosecutions for the sale and purchase of 'coal' within the Smoke Control Areas.

Dr. J.B. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G., continued as Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District. There were no resignations from the Public Health Inspectoral Staff during the year under review. Mr. P. Rostron, Pupil Public Health Inspector, completed his training and qualified in June 1971. The staff as at 31st December 1971, consisted of:-

1. J.R. Winstanley, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.B.I.M. - Chief Public Health Inspector
2. A.S. Crowe, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.A.(Scot) - Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
3. J.R. Skillicorn, M.A.P.H.I. - District Public Health Inspector
4. G. Traynor, M.A.P.H.I. - District Public Health Inspector
5. R. Hingston, M.A.P.H.I. - District Public Health Inspector
6. P. Rostron - District Public Health Inspector

The remainder of the departmental staff consisted of:-

2 Clerks
1 Junior Clerk

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help received from Mr. Winstanley, Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Byron, Clerk of the Council, and from all members of the Health and Housing Committee.

I would also like to acknowledge the continued help myself and my Department have received from the General Practitioners in the area.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F.W. BUNTING,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Urban District in acres	4,870
Population estimate (Registrar General's Estimate, June 1971)	60,170
Density of population (i.e. Number of persons per acre)	12 36
Number of inhabited houses (31st March, 1972) according to rate book	15,147
Rateable value:	2,485,260
Sum represented by 1p. rate: (new penny rate)	£22,500

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Number of Births: Males: 724: Females: 642:	...
Crude Birth Rate	22.7
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population - Adjusted	22.2
Number of deaths: Males: 241: Females: 200:	...
Death rate per 1,000 of the population - Crude	7.3
- Adjusted	23.1
Excess of births over deaths	925
Stillbirths	15
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	11
Neo-mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19
Early neo-mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18
Number of deaths of infants (under age of one year)	45
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births	33
Deaths from Influenza	Nil
Death rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	Nil
Death rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.71
Death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.07
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births	Nil
Number of women dying in consequence of Child-birth:	
From Sepsis	Nil
Other Causes	Nil
Death from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Death from Whooping Cough	Nil
Death from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	1
Percentage of total deaths occurring in hospital, etc.	75.3

POPULATION

The population returns since 1962 are given below:

Year	Population	Inhabited Houses	Average per House
1962	54,900	11,544	4.75
1963	56,550	11,800	4.79
1964	57,350	11,930	4.80
1965	60,000	13,001	4.61
1966	62,700	13,012	4.82
1967	65,000	13,553	4.80
1968	64,190	14,068	4.56
1969	65,250	14,477	4.51
1970	66,000	14,688	4.49
1971	60,170	15,147	3.97

BIRTHS

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	1234	655	579
Illegitimate	132	69	63

Birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population ... 16.0.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The percentage of births which were illegitimate during each of the past 10 years is as follows:-

1962	4.00
1963	4.71
1964	5.07
1965	7.68
1966	8.70
1967	8.91
1968	9.29
1969	8.34
1970	9.59
1971	9.66

INFANT MORTALITY

The causes of death of infants during 1971 are recorded in the following:-

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total No of deaths
Prematurity	13	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	13
Birth Injury	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	6
Pneumonia	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	9
Congenital Malformations	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	5
Gastro Enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burns	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	10
Total	24	1	1	1	26	8	6	2	3	45

Causes of, and Ages at,
Death during year 1971.

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 and over
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Tuberculosis (Other forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Malignant Neoplasms - Stomach	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	5
Lung, Bronchus	38	-	-	-	-	2	22	7	7
Breast	8	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	3
Uterus	6	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Leukaemia	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	36	-	-	1	1	-	11	14	9
Diabetes	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other endocrine diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemias	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental disorder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of Nervous System	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic heart disease	8	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	1
Hypertensive disease	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1
Ischaemic heart disease	96	-	-	-	-	7	46	22	21
Other forms of heart disease	15	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	4
Cerebrovascular disease	39	-	-	-	-	1	12	10	16
Other diseases of circulatory system	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	5
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	34	9	-	-	-	1	7	3	14
Bronchitis and Emphysema	30	-	-	-	-	1	11	7	11
Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	9	5	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Internal obstruction and hernia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of digestive system	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	8	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital anomalies	7	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury & other peri natal causes	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other diseases	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	9	-	1	3	2	1	2	-	-
All other accidents	12	1	3	-	1	-	4	2	1
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
All other external causes	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	441	45	5	5	11	22	157	91	105

Deaths from Cancer in all age groups over the past 10 years and rates per 1,000 of population.

Year	1-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	All ages	Per 1,000 Total population	
						Kirkby	England
1962	—	8	24	13	45	0.86	2.18
1963	1	7	24	19	51	0.90	2.18
1964	1	9	22	17	49	0.85	2.21
1965	1	7	37	27	72	1.20	2.23
1966	2	11	40	21	74	1.18	2.25
1967	1	8	32	33	74	1.16	2.26
1968	1	10	40	30	81	1.25	2.32
1969	1	6	30	27	64	0.98	2.35
1970	—	7	54	36	97	1.47	2.39
1971	1	7	45	50	103	1.71	2.39

Details of Cancer deaths over the past 10 years:-

Year	Site	1-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Per 1000 Pop'n	Total All ages	
								M	F.
1971	Stomach	—	—	4	3	5	0.20	6	6
	Lung Bronchus	—	2	22	7	7	0.63	30	8
	Breast	—	1	4	—	3	0.13	—	8
	Uterus	—	2	4	—	—	0.10	—	6
	Other Sites	1	2	11	15	10	0.65	15	24
1970	Stomach	—	—	5	4	2	0.17	7	4
	Lung Bronchus	—	2	22	9	2	0.53	29	6
	Breast	—	—	7	—	—	0.10	—	7
	Uterus	—	—	5	—	—	0.08	—	5
	Other Sites	—	5	15	8	11	0.59	20	19
1969	Stomach	—	—	1	2	1	0.06	3	1
	Lung Bronchus	—	1	11	6	4	0.34	18	4
	Breast	—	1	4	—	—	0.08	—	5
	Uterus	—	—	1	2	—	0.05	—	3
	Other Sites	1	4	13	7	5	0.46	16	14
1968	Stomach	—	—	3	4	2	0.14	4	5
	Lung Bronchus	—	—	18	5	—	0.36	18	5
	Breast	—	3	2	2	1	0.12	—	8
	Uterus	—	—	4	—	—	0.06	—	4
	Other Sites	1	7	13	9	7	0.57	11	26
1967	Stomach	—	—	4	1	1	0.10	4	2
	Lung Bronchus	—	3	8	10	2	0.46	16	7
	Breast	—	2	1	—	—	0.05	—	3
	Uterus	—	—	5	1	1	0.11	—	7
	Other Sites	1	3	14	9	8	0.55	15	20
1966	Stomach	—	1	6	5	2	0.22	7	7
	Lung Bronchus	—	3	19	4	3	0.46	25	4
	Breast	—	—	3	1	1	0.08	—	5
	Uterus	—	1	2	—	—	0.05	—	3
	Other Sites	2	6	10	3	2	0.37	9	14
1965	Stomach	—	—	4	2	4	0.16	5	5
	Lung Bronchus	—	—	18	6	—	0.42	20	4
	Breast	—	3	1	1	—	0.08	—	5
	Uterus	—	—	1	1	—	0.03	—	2
	Other Sites	1	4	13	7	6	0.51	16	15

Details of Cancer deaths over the past 10 years (continued)

Year	Site	1-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	Per 1,000 Pop'n	Total All ages	
								M	F.
1964	Stomach		1	2	1	1	0.08	2	3
	Lung Bronchus		4	10	3	4	0.37	19	2
	Breast		1				0.17		1
	Uterus		-	-	-		0.00		
	Other Sites	1	3	10	7	1	0.38	16	6
1963	Stomach		-	5		2	0.12	3	4
	Lung Bronchus		2	12		1	0.26	13	2
	Breast		-	4			0.07		4
	Uterus		1	1			0.04		2
	Other Sites	1	4	13		1	0.41	10	13
1962	Stomach		-	2	3	1	0.11	5	1
	Lung Bronchus		5	11	2		0.33	15	3
	Breast		-	2	1	1	0.08		4
	Uterus		2	-	-	-	0.04		2
	Other Sites		1	9	1	4	0.28	8	7

Diseases of the Respiratory System:

The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 of the population from diseases of the respiratory system which occurred in the Urban District, together with corresponding data for England and Wales:

Diseases	Kirkby	England and Wales
Influenza	Nil	Not available
Pneumonia	0.57	Not available
Bronchitis	0.50	Not available
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.63	0.63
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.07	0.019

Details of deaths due to accidents:

(a) Cause of accidental deaths in age groups 1971:

Cause	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65-75 years	75 years and over	All Ages
Road Traffic Accidents		1	3	3	2			9
Falls					1	2	1	4
Drowning								
Coal Gas Poisoning		3			1			4
Other accidental deaths	1			1	2			4
Works accidents								

(b) Principal causes of accidental deaths during the year 1971:

ALL CAUSES	ROAD TRAFFIC	WORKS
21	9	NIL

The following table summarize the vital statistics of the District.

Year	Live Births		Deaths		Still Births	
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n.	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n.	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births
1962	1410	25.7	252	4.6	35	24.2
1963	1253	22.2	249	4.4	16	12.6
1964	1240	21.6	247	4.3	27	21.3
1965	1067	17.8	306	5.1	17	15.7
1966	1114	17.8	330	5.3	26	22.8
1967	1122	17.6	323	5.1	24	21.0
1968	1216	18.9	351	5.5	20	16.0
1969	1260	19.3	351	5.4	15	12.0
1970	1355	20.5	437	6.6	25	18.0
1971	1366	22.7	441	7.3	15	11.0

MATERNAL MORTALITY

INFANT MORTALITY

Year	Total				Neo-natal		Peri-natal	
	No. of deaths reg.	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths reg.	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths reg.	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths reg.	Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths
1962	-	-	43	30.5	30	21.3	65	43.6
1963	-	-	38	30.3	27	21.5	43	33.9
1964	1	0.79	37	29.8	22	17.7	49	37.1
1965	1	0.92	33	30.9	20	18.7	37	33.2
1966	1	0.88	28	25.1	20	18.0	46	36.8
1967	-	-	27	24.1	18	16.0	42	37.0
1968	-	-	43	35.0	27	22.0	47	38.0
1969	-	-	31	25.0	19	15.0	32	25.0
1970	-	-	37	27.0	18	13.0	38	28.0
1971	-	-	45	33.0	26	19.0	39	28.0

NOTE : i) the neo-natal death rate is the deaths among live born infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births

ii) the peri-natal mortality rate is a term that has come into use in recent years to describe the combination of stillbirths with the early neo natal deaths (under one week of age) per 1,000 total births, i.e live and still.

Vital Statistics

The following provisional figures based on the Registrar General's Quarterly Return of birth and death rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases for England and Wales are shown, together with corresponding data in respect of the Urban District of Kirkby

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 population	Urban District of Kirkby Rates per 1,000 population
Births: Live births	16 0	22 7
Still births	12 0 (a)	11 0 (a)
Deaths: All causes	11 6	7 3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0 029	0 07
Respiratory	0 019	0 07
Non respiratory	0 004	Nil
Cancer (all forms)	2 39	1 71
Lung and Bronchus	0 63	0 63
Other cancer	1 76	1 08
Maternal mortality (total)	0 17 (a)	Nil (a)
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	0 13 (a)	Nil (a)
Due to abortion	0 03 (a)	Nil (a)
Infant mortality	18 0 (b)	33 0 (b)
Neonatal mortality	12 0 (b)	19 0 (b)
Notifications (corrected)		
Typhoid fever	0 003	Nil
Paratyphoid fever	0 002	Nil
Infective jaundice	0 289	0 18
Scarlet fever	0 256	0 20
Whooping Cough	0 344	0 02
Diphtheria	0 000	Nil
Tetanus	0 001	Nil
Smallpox	Nil	Nil
Measles	2 770	0 35
Acute meningitis	0 038	Nil
Acute poliomyelitis:		
Paralytic	0 000	Nil
Non paralytic	0 000	Nil
Acute encephalitis:		
Infective	0 002	Nil
Post infectious	0 002	Nil
Dysentery	0 219	0 22
Food poisoning	0 137	0 15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0 009	0 03
Tuberculosis:		
Respiratory	0 187	0 27
Meninges & C N S	0 003	Nil
Other	0 050	0 03
Anthrax	0 000	Nil
Leptospirosis	0 000	Nil

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

(b) per 1,000 live births

Prevelance of and control over infectious diseases.

(1) Notifiable diseases during the year 1971.

	Total Cases Notified	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	-	-
Scarlet fever	12	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-
Dysentery	13	-
Leptospirosis	-	-
Acute meningitis	-	1
Tetanus	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-
Typhoid fever	-	-
Infective jaundice	11	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	21	-
Whooping cough	1	-
Acute Polioencephalitis	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -		
Paralytic	-	-
Non paralytic	-	-
Food poisoning	9	-
Tuberculosis -		
(a) Pulmonary (M)	11	2
(F)	5	2
(b) Non-pulmonary (M)	1	
(F)	1	

(2) Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups:

[illegible]

(3) Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups (continued)

	Total cases at all ages	Under 5	5 14	15 44	45 64	65 and over	Age Unknown
Smallpox							
Acute encephalities:							
Infective							
Post infective							
Infective jaundice	11	2	8	1			
Enteric or typhoid fever							
Food poisoning	9	3	1	3	2		
Tuberculosis:							
Respiratory	16	1		6	8	1	
Meninges and C N S.							
Others	2					2	
Other notifiable diseases							

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were 2 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were no cases cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis notified during the year

Diphtheria

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year

Tuberculosis

The number of cases of tuberculosis and all deaths from the disease during the year will be found in the following table:

Age periods years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years		1						
5 14 years								
15 24 years	2	1						
25 44 years	2	2				1		
45 64 years	5	1						
65 upwards	2		1	1	2	1		
Age unknown								
Total	11	5	1	1	2	2		

Laboratory Facilities

There were 659 routine specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examinations, made up of the following:—

Faeces	Urine	Various Foods	Ice-cream	Total
636	0	1	22	659

Sanitary Inspection of the District

A record of the work of the Public Health Department is as follows:—

Defects or Nuisances

Number discovered	282
Number Abated	214
Number being dealt with	68
Number of informal notices served	276
Number of statutory notices served	Nil
Number of legal proceedings taken	Nil
Number of premises visited	718
Number of visits made	982

Premises kept under observation

	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
Factories	153	322
Food Premises (including licensed premises, clubs, canteens, etc.)	151	571
Mobile Food Hawkers	32 7	272
Shops selling ice-cream	24	31
Caravans (including gypsy-type caravans)	Nil	Nil
Visits to premises where infectious diseases have occurred	274	946
Number of premises disinfected after cases of infectious disease	0	0
Schools	43	33

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Since the inception of the Authority in 1958, the responsibility for refuse collection and disposal has remained in the hands of the Public Health Department. With the exception of holiday periods and periods of high absenteeism, weekly collections have been maintained throughout the district in all domestic premises.

The Liverpool Corporation multi-storey flats are equipped with 20 cu. ft. bulk storage containers, and these, as in previous years, are emptied three times a week by one of the Council's specialist dustless vehicles.

A twice-weekly collection has been maintained from all shops and schools throughout the Urban District. The system whereby the shopkeeper pays for this service on an annual contractual basis, rather than by the purchase of bin tickets each week, has continued with success. The arrangement has, of course, reduced the office work. The situation will continue to be reviewed at the end of each financial year, to take account of any variation in the amount of refuse collected from individual shops.

The use of paper sacks for refuse collection was introduced in 1964 in some 2,000 three-storey flats. This arrangement was introduced essentially for hygienic reasons in connection with eliminating the small narrow chutes in operation up to that time. The system of paper sack refuse storage has been extended to all newly built dwellings constructed by the Urban District Council on the Tower Hill and Kirkby Park Estates. In addition, the Liverpool Corporation have introduced the system in three small two-storey infill developments. The total number of premises now using paper sacks is approximately 4,300, i.e. 28% of the total domestic properties within the Urban District.

During the year under review, additional 7-storey maisonettes were completed on the Tower Hill Estate. The refuse collection arrangements in these maisonettes is somewhat different to the normal. Each maisonette has similar facilities to other houses on the Tower Hill Estate, i.e. refuse storage arrangements on the front elevation of the maisonette immediately to the left or right or in front of the front door. A large 2ft. 6in. chute has been provided on each landing, and this is used by the Refuse Collection Staff only at the time of collection. The chute is kept locked at all times, except when being used by the Refuse Collection Staff. The paper sack is closed with a stapling machine and then disposed of down the chute into the chamber on the ground floor. The arrangements are such, that the refuse collection vehicle gains access to within six feet of the storage chamber, thus enabling the staff to place the sack into the vehicle with some ease.

The refuse storage chamber has been equipped with running water and the floor is drained to a gully. This enables the refuse collection team to cleanse the chamber after use where necessary. The first experience of these particular chutes would appear to indicate that some modification is necessary to the chute and that it might be advantageous to use a stronger sack. Both points have been under investigation and the necessary modifications will be implemented during 1972.

The Incentive Bonus Scheme introduced in November 1963, and modified in 1970, has continued successfully. During 1971, the average weekly bonus per man was £6.40. This compares with £5.50 per week in the year 1970.

The collection and disposal of salvage has now been discontinued because of the high cost of collection, but the removal of all extraneous bulky domestic refuse, e.g. furniture, bedding, etc. has continued on a regular basis throughout the year. There were over 1,450 requests for this service compared with 1,200 in 1970, all of which were dealt with within a matter of days. There continued to be no restrictions placed on the quantities of refuse which may be removed in this way and no charge is made. It is felt that the Department is assisting generally in endeavouring to provide a tidier town.

The collection of bulk trade refuse from factories has continued and as in the previous year, this work is done on a repayment basis. The total income received in connection with this work during the year ended 31st March 1971, was £856. In addition, the sum of £5,286 was collected in connection with tipping fees. This compared with the figure of £5,287 during 1970.

DISINFESTATION

365 dwellings were treated for verminous infestation. The Department encourages householders to carry out this work themselves on a small scale and for this purpose suitable insecticides are made available. On the other hand any major infestation is dealt with by a member of the Public Health Department's Staff

RODENT CONTROL

One full-time Rodent Operator is employed by the Local Authority. The present Rodent Operator is, like all his predecessors, fully trained and has attended a full time course of rodent control organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. He has also attended several refresher courses. In addition the Department has one other member of the Refuse Collection staff fully trained for relief work.

A summary of the work carried out during the period under review is as follows:

Property other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1 Number of properties in district	17,046	23
2 (a) Total number of properties including nearby premises inspected following notification	1,114	8
(b) Number infested by		
(1) Rats	241	Nil
(2) Mice	874	Nil
3 (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and mice for reasons other than notification	472	Nil
(b) Number infested by		
(1) Rats	51	Nil
(2) Mice	190	Nil

SEWERS

The usual testing and treatment of the sewerage system in the District has been carried out. There was complete freedom from infestation.

During the year continued efforts were made to secure the co-operation of local farmers and factory management to ensure that their premises were regularly treated against rodent infestation. In this connection I am pleased to inform the Committee that improvements have continued to be maintained and the number of contracts now being undertaken by the Department is 38 at a total cost of £430.

HOUSING ACTS 1936/69

There has been no action under this legislation for closure of any properties, nor have any 'clearance areas' been declared. Whilst there has been no official action under the Housing Acts there has, as in previous years, been a considerable amount of repair work carried out. This has been mainly in new properties owned by the Liverpool Corporation. This work has resulted from informal action and has involved 1,013 inspections and has secured the repair of 122 dwellings.

RENT ACT 1957

There have been no applications for 'certificates of disrepair' during the period under review. In this connection it must be remembered however that over 90% of the properties are post war and are owned by the Liverpool Corporation or this Authority. Almost all the balance are owner-occupied.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT

The Kirkby Trading Estate, spreading from the north at Perimeter Road and to the south at Moorgate Road, is not included in smoke control areas. The control of pollution on the Trading Estate is effected by the provisions of various clean air legislation. Certain emissions of smoke are permitted during any 24 hour period to allow for the maintenance of the plant. There are approximately 134 factories on the Kirkby Trading Estate, all of which have heat producing boilers. The control of operation of these boilers is the responsibility of the Public Health Inspectors of this Authority. All incidents of excessive smoke from these boilers have been investigated and the appropriate factory management interviewed. The Department in this respect has continued to receive the fullest co operation from factory managements.

In addition to the above there are six factories in which chemical processing is involved with the possibility of the emission of noxious fumes. The control of the issue of such noxious fumes from these plants is the responsibility of the Alkali Inspectorate. However, even in this regard there is a continuous liaison between the Public Health Inspectors and the Alkali Inspectors. During the year under review there have been several problems in regard to the emission of noxious fumes all of which have been vigorously investigated and I believe that the action taken by the Alkali Inspectorate with the co operation of the Public Health Inspectorate continues to secure an improvement in this regard. However, the control of noxious fumes is something which has to be under continuous supervision and the efforts of the Department will continue to be concentrated in this regard.

The Authority continues to be an active member of the West Lancashire and Cheshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee which, as the Committee are no doubt aware, consists of representatives of all Merseyside Authorities. Your representatives during the year under review were the Chief Public Health Inspector Mr J R Winstanley F R S H , F A P H I , A M B I M and the Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee, Councillor F Lawler, J P.

With regard to the domestic smoke control of the area members will be aware that the latest smoke control order - Kirkby (No 4) Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st October 1966. This Order together with the previous three Orders virtually completed the smoke control of the domestic areas of the Urban District. The only exceptions are the Fazakerley/Copplehouse and Spinney Close areas. In the case of the Fazakerley/Copplehouse area this is contiguous with the Liverpool/Fazakerley boundary. The Liverpool portion of the Fazakerley area has already been included in the provisions of the City of Liverpool Smoke Control Order No 26 dated 1967 which will become operative on the 1st October 1974. It follows, therefore, in order to achieve the best results in that area that it would be propitious for this Authority to consider making an Order operative from the same date for that part of Fazakerley included within the Urban District. During the coming year, the Department will carry out the necessary survey with a view to presenting a report to the Health and Housing Committee and a recommendation that a Smoke Control Order be made operative from the 1st October 1974. In the case of Spinney Close area to the south of the Trading Estate this contains only 79 domestic dwellings.

On the 31st December 1970 there were 15,147 domestic properties within the Urban District and the overall effect of the four above mentioned Smoke Control Orders is to ensure that approximately 14,500 domestic properties are subject to smoke control. In other words the smoke control of the domestic part of the Urban District is virtually complete.

In addition to the work involved in the survey for a future smoke control order for the Fazakerley area of the Urban District, the work of the Department in regard to smoke control during the coming year will also be concentrated on the observation of emissions of smoke from domestic properties, and the sale and purchase of bituminous coal within the smoke control areas.

In this regard, members will be aware that during the Winters of 1969/70 and 1970/71 there was a serious shortage of smokeless fuels, but no such shortage occurred in the Winter of 1971/72. At this point I would like to emphasise that the Authority's smoke control programme has been pursued vigorously on the basis that the elimination of smoke - particularly domestic smoke - is in the interests of the health of the community. I would like to continue to appeal through the Committee to all the residents of Kirkby to ensure that only smokeless fuels are used within the smoke control areas of the area. This will avoid the possibility of prosecutions, but more important still, should ensure a clean and healthy atmosphere for the residents of the area.

There was a successful prosecution during the year arising out of the sale of coal in a smoke control area. The vendor and the purchaser were each fined £1.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Details of Proposed and Operative Smoke Control Areas

No.	Area Boundaries	Acreage	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Included in Smoke Control Area No.	Operative Date
1	Gaywood Avenue, Moorgate Road, Ribblers Lane, Rockford Avenue, Bewley Drive, Broad Lane, Gaywood Avenue.	114.2	935	6	1	1st July, 1962
2	Henlow Avenue, Broad Lane, Bewley Drive, Rockford Avenue, Ribblers Lane, Tithebarn Lane, Bewley Drive, Leaside Avenue, Henlow Avenue.	166.7	1002	23	1	1st July, 1962
3	County Road (Delph Lane), Moorgate Road, Gaywood Avenue, Broad Lane, Park Brow Drive, County Road.	122.8	1057	16	1	1st July, 1962
4	County Road, Park Brow Drive, Broad Lane, Henlow Avenue, Leaside Avenue, Bewley Drive, Cherryfield Drive, Webster Drive, County Road.	100.1	862	7	3	1st July, 1962
5	County Road, Webster Drive, Cherryfield Drive, Bewley Drive, New County Road (East of Tithebarn Lane), Hall Lane, County Road.	138.1	136	24	3	1st July, 1963
6	Kirkby Row, Sidney Powell Avenue, Richard Hesketh Drive, James Holt Avenue, Whitefield Drive, New County Road (running South). New County Road (to South of Eastfield Walk and Westfield Walk). Railway Line, Kirkby Row.	183.4	1695	10	3	1st July, 1963
7	School Lane, Hall Lane, New County Road (East of Tithebarn Lane), Whitefield Drive, James Holt Avenue, Richard Hesketh Drive, Sidney Powell Avenue, Kirkby Row, Railway Line, School Lane.	210.3	750	7	3	1st July, 1963
8	Quarryside Drive, Simonswood Lane, New County Road, Old Rough Lane, Minstead Avenue, Quarryside Drive.	107.5	1202	21	4	1st Oct, 1966
9	Brook Hey Drive, Simonswood Lane, Quarryside Drive, Minstead Avenue, Old Rough Lane, Roughwood Drive, Brook Hey Drive.	110.7	1250	5	4	1st Oct 1966
Total carried forward		1143.1	7639	114	15	

Details of Proposed and Operative Smoke Control Areas (cont'd.)

No.		Acreage	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Included in Smoke Control Area No.	Operative Date
	Total brought forward	1143.1	7639	114		
10	The Line immediately north of Northwood neighbourhood unit. Simonswood Lane, Brook Hey Drive, Roughwood Drive, Bramcote Walk immediately north of Northwood neighbouring unit - plus green belt area situated west of Northwood which is to be occupied by three schools.	204.1	200	4	4	1st Oct, 1966
11	Moor Lane, River Alt (flowing-in-land) boundary line between Kirkby Urban District and Liverpool C.B.C., Longmoor Lane, Moor Lane.	124.8	177	7	-	To be controlled at same time as Liverpool C.B.C. Fazakerley Area - probably 1974
12	Boundary between Kirkby Urban District and West Lancashire Rural District at a point immediately north of the Ministry of Supply Sewerage Works adjacent to the Malayan Training College and running north east until junction with Prescott Road, Glovers Brow, Railway Line, Ministry of Supply Sewerage Works.	98.3	240	130	2	1st July, 1962
13	Boundary between Kirkby Urban District and West Lancashire Rural District at junction of Prescott Road and following boundary to junction with Bank Lane, School Lane, Railway Line, Glovers Brow, junction Glovers Brow with Kirkby U.D.C., boundary.	128.2	3	1	3	1st July, 1963
14	Boundary Kirkby Urban District and West Lancashire Rural District at junction with Bank Lane and following boundary north-east and then south-east to junction with railway, School Lane, Bank Lane to junction with boundary of Kirkby Urban District.	262.9	5	1	4	1st Oct., 1966
	Total	2072.1	9514	262	-	

The number of dwellings, i.e., 9,514 quoted above was, in fact, the number of domestic properties within the areas concerned when the original smoke control plans of the Authority were made some five years ago. The number of dwellings within the same areas, which includes the Copplehouse area (No. 11 above) as at the 31st March, 1968, was approximately 14,400.

The number of dwellings using privy-middens is one, whilst the number of tenants using pail closets is forty-six

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was necessary to invoke the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948, on three occasions. As Committee members will be aware, these provisions lay down the responsibility of local authorities in disposing of the bodies of persons who have died within the Urban District and where the deceased have no 'liable' relatives. The same provisions make it also the responsibility of the local authorities to dispose of bodies where there are 'liable' relatives available, but who have not the financial resources to bury their relatives. The first occasion referred to above occurred in April 1971. In this case the deceased was a 59 year old Northwood batchelor. The request for assistance was received from his sister. The cost of the funeral was £39, £30 of which was recovered as a death grant whilst the remaining £9 was recovered from the estate of the deceased held by the Duchy of Lancaster.

The second occasion was in August 1971 when a Southdene resident sought assistance in burying her 72 year old husband. The cost of the funeral was £32.78, £30 of which was recovered as a death grant.

In November 1971 a young Southdene mother sought assistance in connection with the death of her 3½ month old son. The cost of the funeral was £9.25, £4 of which was recovered as a death grant.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1959

Milk Supply

Since 1953, the area administered by the Urban District has formed part of a 'Specified Area'. This means that dealers who retail milk in the District must sell only designated milk. Since the 1st January 1965, the term 'Designated Milk' includes 'pasteurised, sterilised, untreated and ultra heat treated' milk.

As in former years, by far the greater proportion of the retail supply of milk within the Urban District was supplied by dealers situated outside the district. There are two depots on the Kirkby Trading Estate which are owned by two of the above-mentioned dealers, from which milk is delivered to Kirkby residents on a daily basis.

During the year there were 51 samples of milk submitted for chemical analysis, together with 15 samples for bacteriological examination. Of the 15 samples, 4 were submitted to the methylene blue test and to the phosphatase test and the other samples were submitted to the turbidity test. The methylene blue and phosphatase tests are to ascertain correct pasteurisation, whilst the turbidity test is a test to ascertain correct sterilisation. All the samples referred to above were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

22 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the Methylene Blue Test. The results were classified as follows: .

Grade	No. of Samples
1	13
2	7
3	2
4	-
	<hr/>
	22
	<hr/>

These samples were taken from street trading vehicles and from premises, including an ice-cream factory, in the district.

As in the case of milk, ice-cream is submitted to the methylene blue test in order to ascertain its general bacteriological standard. It is not a test to ascertain the presence of any particular organism. It can be considered that Grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory whilst samples continually reported as Grade 3 are the subject of investigation. Grade 4 results are investigated in all cases without delay. There were no Grade 4 samples and only two Grade 3. Each of the circumstances giving rise to the Grade 3 samples was thoroughly investigated. I am satisfied that all the necessary precautions are taken to ensure a satisfactory product.

STORAGE PREPARATION AND SALE OF FOOD

The Department has continued to place a very great importance on the supervision of premises involved in the storage, preparation and sale of food. There are 198 food premises in the district and during the year under review, 3,597 visits were made to these premises. This compares with 3,672 visits made in 1970

During the year 21 premises continued to be registered for the sale of ice-cream and 6 for the manufacture of sausages, etc. In addition to the above, there is one ice-cream factory. There were 114 inspections of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and manufacture of sausages, etc.

At the beginning of the year under review it is estimated that there were approximately 37 mobile traders operating in the district, and during the year 272 visits were made to these mobile food vehicles. In this connection, it must be remembered that the term Mobile Food Hawker includes Mobile Ice-Cream Hawker. Whilst the number of 'mobiles' operating throughout the area is substantially the same as in the previous year, this number should be compared with the number referred to in my earlier reports, which were in the region of 200 and 250. During the year two mobile traders were successfully prosecuted for offences under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. One trader was fined £55 whilst the second, an ice-cream vendor, was prosecuted for offences on two separate occasions and was fined £100 and £155. The driver on each of these occasions was fined £35 and £120.

In addition to the above, there were two prosecutions for selling unsound food, details of which are as set out below:-

Type of Trader	Unsound Food	Fine
Mobile Grocer	Tobacco in Doughnut	£35
Grocer	Mice infestation in loaf	£25

UN SOUND FOOD

The following unsound food was condemned during the year

Item	Tons	Cwt.	lbs
Meat at wholesale premises	3	5	105
Meat at retail premises	0	0	88
Canned Meats	1	10	86
Other canned foods	7	15	19
Other foods	2	10	102
Total	15	3	64

FOOD SAMPLING

This Authority became the Food and Drugs Authority for the area on the 1st April 1964. During the year ended 31st December 1971, routine sampling has taken place. There were 141 samples of food and drugs submitted to the County Analyst for analysis purposes. Of these 22 (15.6%) were adulterated or otherwise giving rise to an irregularity. Details of the 22 unsatisfactory samples and the action taken thereon are set out hereunder:

Number of Sample	Description	Nature of Adulteration or irregularity	Observations
1/2094	Brawn	Contained approximately 180 Hog bristles measuring from ¼ inch to 7/8 of an inch long in the 250 gramme carton (weighing 60 milligrams) several attached to pieces of rind. Also coloured with Ponceau MX, a colouring prohibited for food use from 1st Jan 1971.	No action taken due to postal strike. Public still consuming Ponceau MX
2/2101	Spaghetti Rings	Contained a common housefly (<i>Musca domestica</i>) weighing 13 milligrams	Packers cautioned
3/2104	Dates	Contained one dead and dehydrated beetle larva 2.8 millimetres long and weighing less than one milligram in the five ounce sample	Remainder of stock used for animal food.
4/2101	Frankfurter Sausage	Meat content only 56.0%. Should be not less than 70% meat when sold as a canned Frankfurter in accordance with paragraph 5(1) (d) of the Sausage and Other Meat Products Regulations, 1967	Vendor informed 'Hot Dog'
5/2103	Hamburger Cooked	Meat content only 66½%. Should either contain 80% meat or be properly named Hamburgers in gravy as indicated on the incoming cans	Canteen informed
6/2108	Smoked Pork Sausages	Contained 2½% of wheat starch which was not declared in the list of ingredients which appeared on the wrapper	Manufacturer communicated with
7/2140	Milk	Freezing point indicated 0.8% extraneous water	Dairy cautioned
8/2144	Fish Savourie	Fish centre contained only 17.5% fish (See F & S C Report on Pre 1955 Compositional Orders paragraph 37)	Manufacturer communicated with
9/2137	Tea	Contained nine fragments of rounded quartz weighing in all 14 milligrams	No action advised.
10/2175	Hot Dog Sausages, canned.	Total meat in sausage 47 per cent. Should be not less than 50 per cent	Manufacturer communicated with.
11/2177	Ox Liver cooked	The liver appeared to be some slightly affected by fatty infiltration which does cause poor texture	Complainant informed
12/2188	Full Cream Milk Food, compounded.	Solubility only 71 per cent. Normally solubility is in excess of 80 per cent	Complainant informed

Number of Sample	Description	Nature of Adulteration or irregularity	Observations
13/2198	Fish Fingers	Fish content only 57.0 per cent Slightly poor in fish content.	No action advised
14/2208	Jelly	The sample was mouldy and when made up accordingly to the dilution instructions upon the carton the final jelly would not set.	Vendor cautioned and complainant informed.
15/2207	Marmalade	The dark coloured particles consisted of cotyledons from orange seeds. The purple colour appeared to be natural anthocyanins from the oranges, in which case it is a genetic peculiarity of the oranges used.	Complainant informed.
16/2216	Sausage, Cooked.	Contained a lesser house fly (<i>Fannia Canicularis</i>) weighing 12 milligrams.	Vendor cautioned. Complainant informed.
17/2217	'Garden Peas' (canned)	Contained no peas	Prosecution pending.
18/2229	Veal Sorrento (Ready Meal), Canned.	Contained 360 parts per million tin. Maximum recommended limit 250 parts per million.	Remainder of stock withdrawn.
19/2253	Creamed Macaroni Milk Pudding. Canned.	Milk omitted from list of ingredients.	Packers informed.
20/2260	Hamburger	Misnamed. Consisted of Fried battered sausagemeat patty.	Vendor interviewed further sample to follow.
21/2270	Egg and Tomato Meal	The fried eggs were stained with dark coloured sulphides of iron and copper (possibly metals from the frying pan, which had been made soluble by the acidity of the tomatoes). The stained areas also contained approximately 160 parts per million of tin. The tomatoes contained 580 parts per million of iron salts.	Taken from authority's own canteen.
22/2276	Battered Fish Cake	Fish content of the fish cake centre only 32.5% (should be not less than 35%). (Fish in the battered fish cake 23%)	Vendor interviewed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

In Kirkby as far as is known the necessary registrations required under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, have been completed. The details of the various premises are as set out below:-

Type of Premises (1)	No. of Premises Registered (2)
Offices	43
Retail Shops	164
Wholesale Shops	7
Catering Establishments	20
Fuel Storage Depots	
	<hr/>
	234

During the year there were 580 visits to premises under the provisions of the Act, all of which involved general inspections. During these inspections there were the following infringements noted, the bulk of which were remedied almost immediately

Infringement	Shops	Offices
Cleanliness	8	
Temperature	3	-
Ventilation	1	.
Lighting	2	.
Sanitary Conveniences	7	..
Clothing accommodation	1	
Seating facilities		.
Eating facilities		
Floors, passages and stairs	1	.
First Aid	3	.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26	Nil

The area administered by this Urban District is essentially a 'New Town' consisting of over 13,750 local authority dwellings, together with a very large Industrial Estate.

The offices attached to the factories are, of course supervised by the Factory Inspector

There are 43 offices in the the Town all of which were visited during the year. The general standard of these offices is satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1959

Part 1 of the Act

(1) Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

	N U M B E R O F			
	Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	153	322	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	<u>153</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>

(2) Cases in which defects were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases').

Number of cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)			By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
			N	I	L		
Want of Cleanliness							
Overcrowding (S2)							
Unreasonable temperature (S3)							
Inadequate ventilation (S4)			N	I	L		
Others							
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)							
Sanitary conveniences (S7)							
(a) Insufficient							
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	Nil			Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes							
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)			N	I	L		
TOTAL	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Nil</u>			<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>

Part VIII of the Act
O U T W O R K

Section 133

Section 134

Nature of work	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosec- utions for failure to supply list	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosec- ution
	(1)	(c) (2)					

N I L

